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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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THE LAW UNDER THE TAFT ADMINISTRATION.

There is reason for the anticipation that before the present Administration is half through its term of office, the country will begin to sense the purpose with which President Taft selected the lawyers of his official household. There has been a deal of discussion of the "Cabinet of great lawyers," and endless curiosity as to the part these men would take in the business of the Administration.

Nobody could have followed the sittings of the Supreme Court last week without getting some light on the legal program of the Administration. It has been made very clear, during a week largely devoted to the presentation of the interstate commerce cases in the highest court, that the law work of the Government is in the hands of men who know their business and are determined to deliver the goods. There is the highest expert authority for saying that never have cases of this class been more ably presented, and seldom have they been so ably argued, before the Supreme Court, as within the last few days.

It would be quite useless to attempt concealment of the fact that when President Taft named Mr. Wickersham and Judge Dickinson to places in his council, and when Mr. Bowers was made Solicitor General, there were suspicions that these trained and tried corporation lawyers would continue to be just that when they changed clients. The selections undeniably did not give popular satisfaction. It was squarely "put up to" these men to give indubitable demonstration of the unfairness of such suspicions.

They have done that, in a very large way, since the present term of the Supreme Court opened. They are entitled to recognition of the fact. No man could have heard Solicitor General Bowers, Assistant to the Attorney General Ellis, and the rest of the Government lawyers who have appeared in the great interstate commerce cases, without being profoundly convinced that the Government cases are in the hands of very able men, determined to win if it is possible. The fact has been impressed alike on court and spectators; and it is only justice that due recognition of it be recorded.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN DIPLOMAT OF BUSINESS.

Well nigh the perfect type of the diplomat that the United States needs was William Innes Buchanan. He was the business man in diplomacy. He possessed the equipment of both the business man and the trained diplomat. He was always and everywhere the agent and evangel of business interests at home. He negotiated, as minister to Argentina, a commercial reciprocity treaty with that country which became the model of its kind, and met the fate of all its kind: pigeonholed in the Senate. He was a man whose continued services would have been invaluable to this country, and it is highly probable that he would have continued in the service but for the discouragement and disgust which seized him when he realized that Senatorial bigotry and devotion to the excesses of a high tariff policy were determined to prevent the development of the reciprocity program.

There was small encouragement for such a man, with such aspirations to give real service, to remain in the corps. He discovered that while the American Government would not cultivate the possibilities of its commercial position, the great business concerns of the country were alive to their opportunities. So he left the service of the nation, and became a diplomatic agent of business. In that new capacity he was the founder of a new profession, and to the day of his lamentable death he was the head of that profession.

This man did more than any other American has ever done, to convince the South American countries that the United States was their best friend rather than a menacing monster of aggression standing ready to subvert their institutions and annex their territory on the least pretext. When all other expedients had failed, he became the umpire in the long-standing boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile, which had been the primary cause of one or two wars, and was a standing excuse for renewal of conflict. He settled that dispute to the complete satisfaction of all parties, thereby contributing vastly to the settlement and stability of South American conditions. No man possessed so great a capital in the confidence of the Latin-American peoples. It may fairly be said that the catalogue of his accomplishments fairly entitled him to rate as the first practical diplomat of his times. He would have made a great foreign secretary. In his untimely death the country loses a man whose place will not soon be filled.

SOME RECENT PHASES OF BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The latest phases of the business outlook are in nearly all respects encouraging. From all parts of the country there are signs of great mercantile activity. A reflection of this is seen in the higher rates of money. Demand for money to move crops is also tending to increase the money rates. Bank clearings continue to increase and railroad earnings to grow larger. Both of these facts point to a constantly increasing volume of general trade. The clearing house payments last week showed a gain of 21 per cent over the corresponding week of last year.

Earnings of railroads in the first week of October were marked by an increase of 15 per cent, while September exhibited a gain of 12 per cent as compared with September, 1908. Retail trade and the general jobbing trade both are on the mend. Colder weather in the West and Northwest has given the retail trade an increased touch of briskness.

Nothing has occurred to show any diminution of the iron and steel business. In fact, there is more activity in these lines than before, if possible. One of the interesting signs of the times is that the orders for new cars and other rolling stock by the railroads are so great that the car building plants find it almost impossible to keep up with orders. Steel rails are in great demand. Last week's sales amounted to more than 100,000 tons, and the mills are working at full capacity.

According to Bradstreet's, commodities were higher October 1 than at any preceding corresponding date except in 1907. In September, out of 101 staples, forty-five increased, and only eighteen declined. A steady increase in exports of grain has occurred since October 1. The future quotations for cotton are strong and speculation in that staple is active, due to heavy frosts in a number of Southern States, enlarged domestic demand, and increased exports.

WHY DO OUR DOLLARS GO ROUND THE POINT?

There have been many reasons advanced why Baltimore is losing Eastern Shore trade. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Eastern Shoreman goes to Philadelphia because he can get there quicker and with less inconvenience, and because he can get his goods back in less time and at less expense. In other words, he trades there because it suits both his convenience and his pocketbook.

This from the Baltimore News. It has particular interest in our sister city just now because Senator Rayner has made the remarkable discovery on the eve of a vote on a disfranchising amendment that trade has gone to Philadelphia because the negro has not been put down and out in Maryland. Of course that is to laugh. The item has, however, a significance of real import to Washington.

Baltimore is losing some of her trade and is alarmed over it. What shall we of Washington say as to a trade we have never had? Point Lookout is twenty miles nearer Washington in an air line than Baltimore, and about the same distance by water. Yet there never has been a time when we divided the trade of the lower Potomac. Baltimore has been able not only to hold it all, but she has come up toward Washington as far as Glynn and Quantico.

Why? We have steamboats. We have stores. We have hustling merchants. Why should these Potomac customers turn toward Baltimore and pay freight by the preposterously long route "round Point Lookout"? The steamers of more than one line which go southward to Baltimore stop at these same wharves on their way northward to nearer Washington.

Here is a problem that means cash and credit to us. Two bodies bearing such names as "Board of Trade" and "Chamber of Commerce" will do mighty well to look into it. And when they do look into it they will find the explanation in those two words used by the News—"convenience" and "pocket-book."

MINISTER WU HAVING THE TIME OF HIS LIFE.

Whether Minister Wu Ting-fang, who has been recalled to China, is going to be listed with the political dead ones when he gets back to his native land, has been a subject for much speculation. But one thing is certain, Wu is having the time of his life in the few brief weeks left for him around in these parts. Theodore Roosevelt what he called a "bully" time while he was President, but he had none the best of the versatile and voluble Celestial.

It will be recalled that Dr. Wu had barely got within wireless hailing distance of the shores of the United States on his return some weeks ago from Peru, when he shed a few brickbats at American politeness. Presently, he got mixed up with spiritualism and had some most entertaining seances with the shades. He quizzed these phantasmic beings just as he

would other folks and extracted a lot of ideas out of the spirits in a brief space of time. Assuming to feel hurt over the publicity given to his relations with the spirits, Wu announced he would have no more to do with seances. Then, in order that life might not become dull, he turned to aerobatics and is now anxious for a favorable opportunity to take a soar through the clouds with Wilbur Wright.

These experiences would seem to be enough for a man well along in years and past the hot flush and high spirits of youth. But in between times, Wu has given vent to some ideas of suffrage which will doubtless attract notice, coming, as they do, from a heathen Chinaman. Dr. Wu takes a more advanced view of suffrage than the majority of white men who are accustomed to look condescendingly down on the yellow man. He says he has been thinking deeply on the subject, and has come to the conclusion "that in such a country as America there is no reason why educated women should not vote." Wu adds that he thinks only educated men and women should vote anyhow.

The longer Wu stays with us, the more we hate to lose him. If he'll settle down among us, we'll elect him to Congress or make him a governor, or give him something equally as good.

It is explained that some very big prizes will have to be hung up to bring foreign aviators to an international meet here. Don't see why; the Americans seem to get most of the prizes, anyhow.

Detroit at least has the consolation of reflecting that its atmosphere doesn't need the services of a filtration plant.

They make their campaigns short in New York, but they certainly do manage to inject the essence of trouble into 'em.

Messrs. Hearst and Baughard are both demonstrating such remarkable strength that Tammany feels dead sure of winning.

Governor Harmon is of opinion that this is the chance for the Democratic party; and back in his mind he is doubtless reserving the sentiment that this is the time for the Democratic party to make a chance for Governor Harmon.

Edward Farrill seems to be playing the William M. Ivins to Dr. Cook's Judge Gaynor.

Things are certainly coming Mr. Bryan's way in Nebraska. The Federal court has knocked out his bank guaranty law, which happens to be rather more popular in Nebraska than almost anything else, no matter whether or not it is constitutional.

The Waterways Commission is back in the United States, after a most entertaining tour of Europe at Government expense. Now, for some details as to what was learned about waterways.

Still, if this municipal campaign in New York results in some reform, a legislative conditions at Albany, it will not have been a complete waste of effort.

ANIMAL MANICURING IS DANGEROUS WORK

Trimming the claws of the lions, tigers, and other members of the cat tribe, is probably the most difficult and dangerous task which periodically confronts the keepers in every menagerie. Usually such an operation was accomplished by sheer physical force, especially if the patient was one of the large and powerful animals.

The first thing to be done is to secure the animal so that it may harm no one. A pole with a noose of stout rope is used to lasso the beast, but this is exceedingly difficult since the apparatus must be managed from without the bars. Often hours are wasted before the loop falls around the animal's neck. Then follows a tug-of-war to pull the animal to the front of the cage, and frequently the efforts of ten men are required to drag forward a reluctant lion. As soon as the desired paw protrudes, a strap is slipped over it and it is pinned to the floor of the cage. The claws are then clipped in a moment.

However, a new method has recently been introduced at the Zoological Gardens in London and a lioness was the subject of the first experiment. A strong cage fitted with glass sides and doors was wheeled in front of the opening leading from the lioness's cage to the den, and the lioness was driven into this small compartment. Chloroform was then pumped in through a small valve in one side of the glass cage until the beast dropped to the floor under the influence of the anesthetic. Her paw was then pulled out and the operation was performed without the slightest trouble.—Harpers Weekly.

KNEW THEIR VALUE.

"Sir," yelled the first mate, above the howling of the storm, "the ship is likely to sink at any minute."

"I know," replied the terror-stricken passenger, "there is no hope for us."

"Then why don't you put on a life-preserver?"

"I'm the manufacturer of them,"—Catholic Standard and Times.

CONCERT BY THE SOLDIERS' HOME BAND

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
John S. M. Zimmermann, Director.

PROGRAM

Grand March, "Nibelungen" Wagner
Overture, "Hans Sachs".....Cole
Idyl, "Woodland Whispers".....Czibulka
Note.—The stream ran quietly through the woodland, caressed by its mossy banks. The stillness of a summer noontide being broken only by nature's feathered songsters, and through the shadow of the thicket, the rustling of the bracken and cooling of the wood. Pigeons were—as sunbeams to the water—reflected in the air. All nature sighed in longing as the zephyrs passed to rest.
Grand Selection, "Ione".....Petrella
An Indian Romance, "Hobomok".....Reeves
Scenes from "The Red Feather".....De Koven
Waltz Suite, "Tales from the Vienna Woods".....Strauss
Finale, "A Bold Front".....Seltzer

SEA POST OFFICE DOES BIG BUSINESS

More Than 80,000,000 Pieces of Mail Handled Annually.

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

The sea postoffices on board the steamships of the world, arriving at, and departing from, New York have come to be a tremendous business, according to figures on file at the Postoffice Department.

More than 80,000,000 pieces of mail matter, a letter for every man, woman, and child in these United States, is handled each year in these offices. Some idea of the great bulk of mail on the ocean liners may be had when it is known that it weighs 14,700,000 pounds. This would fill 2,203 standard mail cars on the Postoffice Department's basis of three tons of mail matter to each postal car. On an average, a passenger train consists of ten coaches, and to haul the mails handled by the sea postoffices would require not less than 230 trains. Of the 6,430 tons of mail matter, 4,370 tons are what are known as trans-Atlantic mails. The letters for trans-Atlantic mails alone weigh 4,000,000 pounds, while the newspapers and other articles aggregate 8,000,000 pounds, making a total of 12,000,000 pounds.

Errors Are Infrequent.

In handling this great quantity of mail matter only 230 errors in distribution were made in sorting some 40,000,000 pieces of mail in the United States Government annually, \$2,575,000.

Congress authorized the Postoffice Department to sort and pouch mails on board steamships in 1890, but it was not until 1891 that any systematic effort was made to take advantage of the authority conferred. Then regular service between the United States and Germany was established on the fast express steamships of the North German Lloyd, sailing between New York and Bremen, and touching at Plymouth and Southampton. After this initiative had been taken, and the experiment had been demonstrated as good, the other ocean liners were included in the service.

Mail Clerks Provided For.

In the building of their modern steamships, the North German Lloyd line has been a model in providing every comfort and convenience for the clerks handling the mail. The mail clerks have their own mess, their own quarters and uniforms, but are required to conform strictly to the discipline of the steamship.

The nature of the work on the sea postoffice is in most respects similar to that in the railway mail service. On a recent voyage to New York from Bremen, the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II of the North German Lloyd brought 1,925 sacks of mail. Some idea of the work of sea postal clerks may be had from the quantity of mail handled on this trip, which was in February, 1909, not a particularly busy season of the year. The sea post office consisted of two German clerks, two United States clerks, and three German subalterns, who are akin to porters in a United States postoffice.

On this voyage 785 sacks of mail were opened, 45,000 ordinary letters assorted, 4,431 registered letters and parcels assorted, and the other mail handled as needed. To do this the clerks were compelled to work for the eleven hours of the day. The mail for New York city was distributed and sacked for each of the forty-four stations there, and that for the United States according to a schedule which has 128 divisions. Mail for outgoing steamships sailing or about to sail, the day of arrival was placed in sacks and delivered aboard the destined ships.

Many Letters Far Across Pacific.

In addition to the distribution for the United States, the clerks are compelled to assort and sack mail destined for Cuba, Mexico, Canada, and countries south of the United States and across the Pacific.

The quantity of mail assorted varies for the reason that rough weather retards the sailing of the ships. The mail for New York which most becomes sacking and again it is sometimes necessary to send inexperienced clerks on board, who are unable to keep up the pace set by the experienced handlers of the world's mail.

To expedite the mails two mail boats are kept at the New York wharves, one for the mail at the quarantine station, and while the steamships are awaiting the medical and customs inspection the mails are transferred to the mail boats. The mail destined for trains is put aboard on board, which steams along the river front, while the other is loaded with mails for New York and other sections which require a rehandling.

IN KANSAS.

"A Kansas man has offered \$5 for the return of his wife, who had eloped."—Houston Post.

NEWS OF WORLD GIVEN SUNDAY EVENING

Do You Read The Sunday Evening Times? It Is Well Worth Your While.

To the newspaper readers of the Capital, The Times yesterday afternoon again demonstrated the ability of a Sunday afternoon paper to chronicle the important happenings of the world without a wait of many hours.

Here are a few of the more important news items printed first in the Sunday afternoon edition of this paper:

The death of William Innes Buchanan, American diplomat, well known as the first United States Minister to Panama, who was found unconscious, under mysterious circumstances, in Park Lane, London.

The wreck of the New York Central train at Rhinecliff, on the Hudson river, in which President W. C. Brown of the New York Central; W. H. Newman, former president of the road, and W. K. Vanderbilt had narrow escapes from death. One man was killed and many injured in this wreck.

The story of the Sunday morning fire in Baltimore that threatened for a time to give the firemen of the Monumental City a hard day's fight.

A vivid story of the real history of Charles W. Morse, how he made, lost, and regained millions, and is now battling for his freedom.

The latest reports of the actions of the excited Socialists and workmen of Europe, who have been

MISS CHASE'S WEDDING TO LIEUT. RALSTON TAKES PLACE DEC. 1.

Miss Louise Chase, daughter of Mrs. Chase and the late Col. Constantine Chase, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., whose engagement to Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., was announced in July, will be the first December bride of this season. Her marriage to Lieut. Ralston will take place Wednesday afternoon, December 1, at 3:30 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at Rauschers' at 4 o'clock.

Only the members of the two families will attend the ceremony, but a number of relatives and intimate friends will be asked to the reception.

Count Wedel, counselor of the German embassy, has returned to Washington and opened an apartment at the Portland for the winter. Countess Wedel, who is still in New York, will join her husband early in November.

The military attaché of the German embassy and Mme. von Livonius and their little son, Arma, who spent the summer at their home in Germany, have returned and opened their residence on K street.

Former Senator and Mrs. Marion Butler will come to Washington tonight from Boston, where they landed a day or two ago from a tour of Europe.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Vreeland have returned to Washington from the North Shore, where they spent the summer, and are at the Westmoreland.

To Travel in Europe.

A party including Mrs. George F. Cooper, wife of Commander G. F. Cooper, U. S. N.; Mrs. B. W. Wells, wife of Commander Wells, U. S. N.; and Miss Nellie Dorrance sailed for Antwerp Saturday to spend some time traveling in Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. Franz A. R. Jung have returned to Washington after a three months' trip abroad.

Mrs. Chapman Smith, accompanied by her two children, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Charles M. Foulke, at the latter's home on Massachusetts avenue. Upon her return to her home in California, she will spend six weeks, Mrs. Smith will be accompanied by her mother, who will spend the winter on the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean were hosts at a large luncheon for young people at Friends' yesterday.

Mrs. Sheridan, widow of Gen. Philip Sheridan, and the Misses Sheridan, have returned to Washington from their summer home at Nonquitt, Mass., and opened their Sheridan circle residence for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pellet are spending a few weeks in Washington at their residence on Massachusetts avenue, before going to their place at Aiken, S. C., for the winter.

Leave for Fort Riley.

Mrs. W. B. Lane and her grand-daughter, Miss Guilfoyle, who have been the guests of Mrs. Lane's son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Garrard, at Fort Myer, for several weeks, are leaving that post tomorrow for Fort Riley, Kan.

The marriage of Miss Guilfoyle to

Lieut. Gerussay Hoyle will take place at Fort Riley in December.

Mrs. J. W. MacMurray and the Misses MacMurray, who are now in New York, are expected to return to their residence on Massachusetts avenue toward the last of the month.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, who have been traveling extensively in the West for several weeks, visiting the Seattle exposition and the Pacific coast, will return to Washington Sunday.

Mrs. William C. Tremaine, wife of Lieutenant Tremaine, U. S. A., of Fort Myer, has gone to Dover, Del., for a visit.

Mrs. Eldridge Jordan, who spent the summer traveling abroad with her mother and sister, has arrived in New York and will come over to Washington Wednesday. Mr. Jordan went over to New York Friday to meet her.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, who are spending the autumn at their Tuxedo estate, entertained a company of dinner, followed by a musical last evening.

Diplomat at Lenox.

Baron Hengelmueller, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and the baroness, are prominently identified with the social activities of the autumn at Lenox, where they went immediately upon their return from Europe. Yesterday they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hixey at luncheon at Tanglewood, and at dinner last night were the principal guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. Nagel, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has gone for a fortnight's visit to her sister, Mrs. Charles Coolidge, of Boston.

The Second Secretary of the British embassy and Mrs. Esmond Ovey have arrived in Washington, and for the present are occupying apartments at the Richmond. Mrs. Ovey was Miss Blanche Emory, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Emory, before her marriage last May.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Weyl, of 1819 R street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Joseph Auerbach, of Washington.

Visitors From Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Levy, Miss Stella Levy, and Miss Lucille Levy, of Savannah, Ga., are spending a few days in Washington, at the Willard, after spending some time in New York.

Miss Ruth Keyser, of Indianapolis, Ind., has arrived in Washington, where she will attend the Washington Seminary.

Miss Miriam Ash, of Baltimore, spent a few days of the past week with Mrs. Charles Kaufman, Eighteenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph King are at Old Point Comfort, Va., for a few days.

Ferd Reichold, of New York, was the guest during the week of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Baumgarten.

Charles Guggenheim, of Baltimore, spent a few days with friends last week.

Benjamin Nordlinger is now located at the Wilmington apartment.

SPANKER SUPPLANTS GOATS IN LODGES

There is something to lodge initiations besides goats.

Circulars just sent out from an office in the Williamson building reveal another secret of lodge initiations by which candidates prove themselves worthy.

The circular advertises a patent spanker similar in character to the slap sticks used in rough house vaudeville. It is most elaborate.

A cartridge explodes with a bang that scares the candidate, and a merry time is had by all who attend the ceremony. The cartridge is pointed the other way. The candidate may be whacked until the cartridges run out, all without injury to the spanker or the person who is spanked.

The merits of the harmless fun maker are further detailed as follows: "Nothing in the spanker line has ever been invented which provided as much real fun without the possibility of injury to the candidate or attendants, as the articles here described.

"The handle is of wood, with a handsome mahogany finish; all the metal parts are first copper plated, then highly polished and heavily nickel plated.

"The point of application is padded with hair and the padding covered with leather."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MODERN LIFE.

"That's a well-bred child."

"You bet she is. Never corrects her parents publicly, no matter what the occasion of the case may be."—Cleveland Journal.

TERRORE TO INVADERS, IS NEW INVENTION

A Chicagoan has invented a devastating cannon that, he contends, renders the fortification of coast lines unnecessary. It is a knockdown affair, which can be taken apart and reassembled at a moment's notice, and while dismembered can be transported from point to point as danger threatens with the facility of an army tent. And it is guaranteed to put the most dread-inspiring dreadnought out of commission in ten minutes after she is sighted in the offing.

Edwin J. Blood, of Austin, is the inventor of the new destroyer. Patents are said to have been obtained in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Mexico, France, Germany, and Japan.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commander of the Department of the Lakes, has recommended to the Secretary of War that the gun be officially inspected, and has expressed the opinion that the principle of its construction is sound. Instead of being molded into one huge mass of steel, the Blood cannon is built in sections.—Buffalo Express.

FIRST AND SECOND INFANCY.

"You say that I am a mere infant?" remarked the young Senator.

"I have so characterized you," replied his aged confere.

"All right," was the pleasant rejoinder. "Perhaps you are wiser than I. This is my first experience of childhood, you know."—Chicago Examiner.

HARD JOB KEEPING OUR INDIANS SOBER

The Government's Crusade Against Liquor Traffic Strenuous and Exciting.

AGENTS MUST BE BRAVE AND ACTIVE

W. E. Johnson Has Remarkable Chapter of Adventures Suppressing Firewater.

There is just one department of the Government service in which the capacity to get one's self into jail now and then is presumptive evidence of peculiar efficiency as a public servant. That is the division of special agents for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians.

In the last few months a special agent of this bureau who kept uniformly out of jail and out of conflict with the State authorities, has been the exception. Under Commissioner Valentine, is making special efforts to enforce the law against liquor selling to the Indians and on their reservations. These efforts have precipitated a number of sharp conflicts with local authorities who didn't fancy the idea of Federal officers coming into their jurisdictions and adopting strenuous means of enforcing Federal statutes.

As a rule, local authorities have been showing the most amiable disposition to co-operate with the Federal authorities, but there have been striking exceptions. The general results of the effort at putting down the traffic have been excellent. The Indians reap the greatest benefit from the crusade, but the whites who live adjacent to reservations also find that conditions are fast improving as a result of the betterment of the habits of the Indians.

Johnson's Career.

The head of the division of special agents for suppression of the liquor traffic, is William E. Johnson, whose headquarters are at the local office in Johnson's case is that he hasn't been killed half a dozen times. He has had a most remarkable chapter of adventures, in which he has been in conflict with the Indians, with State and county authorities, and with the indignant liquor dealers. Recently he went into the White Earth reservation region in Minnesota, smashed a line of saloons in true Carrie Nation fashion, got locked in jail for his pains, secured release on a writ of habeas corpus, and is now bringing suit against the local authorities for false imprisonment.

Johnson is a fighter through and through. They say of him that he has the faculty of looking down a gun barrel, from the muzzleward end, and smiling as sweetly and serenely as any man in America can do. He is credited with jollying several highly competent gunners into the service. He has eight or nine assistants, and he has all kept busy working out Johnson's plans.

Sets Example.

Johnson himself sets them an example that the rest of the corps seems anxious to imitate. Many a night he has slept in the woods or on the prairies, gun in hand, watching for the enemy to appear in force; for there is no form of